4

QUEST FOR POLITICAL SETTLEMENTS

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

This is a 15 days lesson
(Periods including homework)

- Discuss the Delhi Muslim Proposals in terms of a viable formula for Hindu-Muslim settlement.
- Describe the formation of the Simon Commission (1927), and the Indian response.
- Delineate the major provisions of the Nehru Report with special reference to Muslim aspirations and demands.
- Identify the Muslim response to the Nehru Report: All Parties Muslim Conference (1929) and Jinnah's 14 points (1929).
- Discuss Iqbal's proposal for a consolidated North-Western Muslim State and redistribution of provinces as a solution to the Hindu-Muslim problem in India.
- Narrate the events leading to the convening of the Round Table Conference to arrive at a constitutional settlement between Great Britain and India, between the Indian political parties and the Indian princely states.
- Discuss the course of the RTC and the proposals put forward by various Indian parties, with special reference to the rights of minorities.
- Trace out the demand for the introduction of reforms in the NWFP (KPK) and Balochistan.
- Trace out the demand for the separation of Sindh from the Bombay Presidency.
- Highlight the salient features of the Communal Award with reference to Muslim Demands.
- Point out the salient features of 1935 Act and the grant of autonomy to the provinces.
- Delineate the status of the AIML in Muslim politics during the previous decade (1926-36).
- Discuss the 1937 elections, the emergence of separate provincial Muslim parties and the election returns in terms of party politics.
- Describe the efforts towards the reorganization of the Muslim League as the representative organization of Muslim India.
- Explain the formation of the Congress ministries in the Hindu majority provinces, the Azad-Khaliquzzaman parleys for a Congress coalition in the U.P. and the subsequent Congress policies towards the Muslims.
- Elaborate on the specific Muslim grievances against the Congress Rule with special reference to the Pirpur Report, Sharif Report and the Kamal Yar Jang report. Include also the Congress response, and Jinnah's demand for a royal commission.
- Analyse the impact of World War II on Indian politics and its implication in enhancing AIML's stature as Muslim India's spokesman.

Reading

Introduction

Tension between the Hindus and the Muslims was on the rise from 1922 onwards. The peace impact and cohesion between Hindus and Muslims created through the Lucknow Pact (1916) gradually faded out. Gandhi's betrayal to the Muslims during the Khilafat movement was also one of the reasons. Many extremist Hindu movements were specially supported by Congress to dishonor the Muslim heroes. By 1926, Congress leadership became highly biased towards the demands of other communities and the result was the Delhi-Muslim proposals, which were unanimously accepted by all the Muslim leaders.

1. DELHI MUSLIM PROPOSALS 1927 AD

Quaid-i-Azam having seen that the Hindus had no inclination to cooperate with the Muslims, invited the Muslim leaders of India to meet at Delhi under the jurisdiction of his presidency. This meeting was held on 20th March, 1927.

1.1. Proposals

Following were the safeguards that were proposed:

i. The formation of a separate province of Sindh.

ii. Introduction of reforms in the North West Frontier Province and in Baluchistan similar to other provinces.

iii. Muslim representation in the Central Legislature would not be less than one-third.

iv. On communal matters no bill or resolution would be considered or passed if three-fourth of the members of the community concerned would oppose it.

v. Muslims would be given representation in Bengal and Punjab in accordance to their strength.

vi. Muslims would be willing to abandon separate electorates in favor of joint electorates with the reservation of seats fixed in proportion to the population of different communities

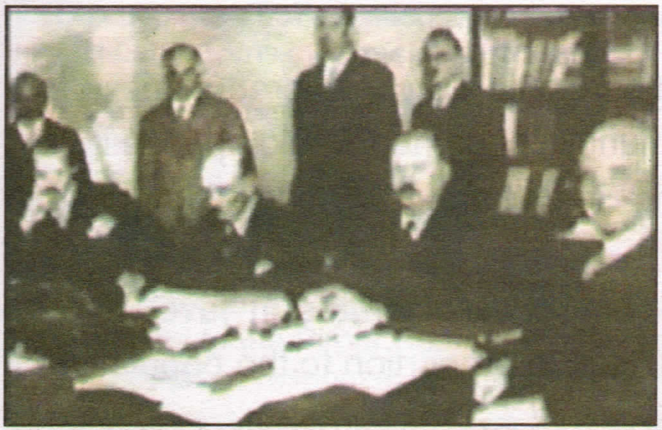
The last point was a new development accepted by **Quaid-i-Azam** on the request of **Pandit Nehru.** The Hindu community reacted to these proposals by accepting the joint electorates only and rejecting others. This created split in the All India Muslim League. The Lahore group headed by **Sir Muhammad Shafi** separated itself and expressed disapproval of the Delhi proposals. It was the first time that the Muslims had agreed to joint electorates and would not do so ever again. Considering separate electorates to be the main hindrance in improving Hindu-Muslim relations, Quaid-i-Azam proposed that if the Hindus agreed to provide certain safeguards, the Muslims would give up this demand. Consequently, the proposals were formally approved at a conference held by the Muslims in 1927 at Delhi, known as "The Delhi-Muslim Proposals".

Sir Muhammad Shafi

2. SIMON COMMISSION AND INDIAN RESPONSE

At the promulgation of 1919 Reforms, it was pledged that the next step for the realization of self-rule in India would be taken after ten years. Therefore, a commission under **Sir John Simon** was appointed in 1927. It went to India to make recommendations on the future constitution in India to the government. All its members were British and it did not include any Indian leader.

The Congress and Muslim League under the leadership of **Quaid-i-Azam** decided to boycott the Commission. The other group of AIML headed by **Sir Muhammad Shafi** who wanted to cooperate with the commission, held a session in Lahore in December 1927. It tried to work with Hindu organizations in order to draft a constitution for India, but due to extremely anti-Muslim sentiments, it got highly disappointed response. The commission, under all hostility prepared a detailed report for constitutional reforms in India and submitted it to the government for approval.



Simon Commission had no Indian members

3. NEHRU REPORT 1928 AD

The British rulers were very annoyed with the leaders of India as they did not work towards the self-rule reforms which were actually to bring a system of government in India. Lord Birkenhead showed his frustration through the statement; "The Indians are so divided, opposed and fed up of each other that they are unable to produce a unanimously accepted constitution." He therefore challenged the Congress leaders to prepare a constitution for India. In this regard, an all parties' conference was convened in February 1928 to prepare a draft for the constitutional reforms. **Motilal Nehru** was nominated as the chairman of the Committee to submit the report. No Muslim political party was invited to this conference.

The committee worked for three months at Allahabad and its memorandum was called the "Nehru Report".

The following were the recommendations advanced by the Nehru Report:

i. India should be given the status of a Dominion on a unitary basis with parliamentary powers of seat.
ii. India should have a parliamentary form of government headed by Prime Minister and six ministers appointed by Viceroy.
iii. There should be no separate electorate or weightage for minorities in the provinces.
iv. Muslims should enjoy one fourth representation in the Central Legislature.
v. The NWFP should be given full provincial status and Sindh should be taken away from Bombay and made a separate province.

The recommendations of the Nehru Report went against the interest of the Muslim community. It was a blessing in disguise as the two wings of Muslim League which had been split came closer to each other once again. Muslim Leaders convened conferences and conventions where leaders like **Sir Agha Khan** and **Mohammad Ali Jinnah** projected the demands of Muslims in India.

This resolution was the Muslim reply to the Nehru Report. The rejection of the Congress-inspired constitution was completely unanimous and clear. On two points the Muslims were adamant: separate electorates must continue and India must have a federal form of government. The Nehru Report was primarily repudiated because it denied these conditions.

4. MUSLIM RESPONSE TO THE NEHRU REPORT

4.1. Response

A positive aspect of Nehru Report was that it resulted in the unity of divided Muslim groups. In a meeting of the council of All India Muslim League on March 28, 1929, members of both the Shafi League and Jinnah League participated. **Quaid-i-Azam** termed the Nehru Report as a Hindu document and rejected it altogether. He decided to give an alternative Muslim agenda. It was in this meeting that **Quaid-i-Azam** presented his famous Fourteen Points. These points were as follows:

4.2. Jinnah's Fourteen Points 1929

i. The government should be federal.
ii. All provinces will have equal autonomy.
iii. Minorities must have effective representation in the legislature and other elected bodies in every province.
iv. At least 1/3 of the central legislature will be Muslim.
v. Communities can choose whether to have a separate or joint electorate.
vi. Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) must not be disturbed by any territorial changes.
vii. Full religious liberty of belief, observance, education, etc for all communities.
viii. If 3/4 of a community's representatives in a legislature think a bill would hurt their interests, the bill cannot be passed.
ix. Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
x. Implementation of reforms in NWFP and Baluchistan.
xi. Muslims should get an adequate share of government services.
xii. Muslim culture (education, language, religion, charities, etc.) should be protected by getting a fair share of government money.

xiii. Both central and provincial cabinets must have at least 1/3 Muslim ministers.
xiv. Changes to the Constitution must be approved by States.

These points were approved by the All India Muslim League(AIML), but rejected by Hindu Congress. The council accepted fourteen points of the Quaid. A resolution was passed according to which no scheme for the future constitution of the Government of India would be acceptable to the Muslims unless and until it included the fourteen points of the Quaid.

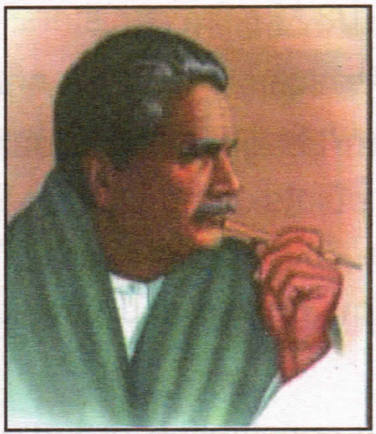
The Congress made an abrupt demand that the new constitution of India must be announced by the end of 1929. The viceroy **Lord Irwin**, turned down this demand and instead proposed the Round Table Conference (RTC) in England to meet the representatives of India in order to bring acceptance to the constitutional proposals.

5. ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL'S ALLAHABAD ADDRESS 1930 AD

Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938) as the poet philosopher of the Muslims, realized that the Hindus and their leaders would never show any understanding towards the Muslims. He, therefore, in his Presidential Address at the All-India Muslim League Session at Allahabad in 1930 suggested that for the welfare of Muslims in South-Asia, it was essential to have a separate state at least in the Muslim majority regions of the north-west India. This proposed separation of Muslim and Hindu nations, is known as the Two Nations Theory.

Later on, in his correspondence with the **Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Iqbal** included the Muslim majority areas in the north-east of India as well for a proposed Muslim state. During the next decade, this concept evolved into the demand for the partition of India.

Allama Iqbal's arrival at Allahbad in 1930



Sir Allama Muhammad Iqbal

In his famous address, he stated:

"I would like to see the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Balochistan amalgamated into a single State. Self-government within the British Empire, or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-Western Indian Muslim State appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims at least of north-west India."

He further said, "We are 70 million, and far more homogenous than any other people in India. Indeed, the Muslims of India are the only Indian people who can fitly be described as a nation in the modern sense of the word."

6. ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES (1930-32 AD)

The three Round Table Conferences (1930–32) were a series of conferences organized by the British Government to discuss constitutional reforms in India. They were conducted as per the recommendation by the report submitted by the Simon Commission in May 1930. Demands for Swaraj or self-rule in India had been growing increasingly strong. In order to resolve the issues linked to constitutional settlement between Great Britain and India, leaders were invited from Indian political parties and Indian Princely states to meet the British authorities.

6.1. First Round Table Conference (1930)

The first Round Table Conference was opened officially by **King George-V** on November 12, 1930 at London and chaired by the British Prime Minister, **Ramsay MacDonald**. It was the first time that British and Indian political leaders and rulers of Indian Princely States met at one place. The three British political parties were represented by sixteen delegates. There were fifty-seven political leaders from British India and sixteen delegates from the Princely States. Total 89 delegates from India attended the Conference. The famous Muslim leaders who attended the conference were: **Aga Khan III** (leader of British-Indian delegation), **Mohammad Ali Jauhar, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, A. K. Fazlul Huq** etc. It was difficult for progress to be made in the absence of Indian National Congress but some advances were made.

Remarkable Facts:

Muhammad Ali Johar made his famous last speech before death:

"I want to go back to my country with the substance of freedom in my hand. Otherwise, I will not go to a slave country. I would even prefer to die in a foreign country so long as it is a free country. And if you do not give me freedom in India you will have to give me a grave here."

Muhammad Ali Johar, a chronic patient of diabetes died soon after the conference in London, on January 4, 1931 and was buried in Jerusalem in the courtyard of Masjid-ul-Aqsa, the second holiest mosque of Islam.

6.2. Second Round Table Conference (1931)

The second session opened on September 7, 1931. Mahatma Gandhi was invited from India and attended as the sole official Congress representative accompanied by **Sarojini Naidu, Allama Muhammad Iqbal, Sir Mirza Ismail (Diwan of Mysore)** and **Sir Syed Ali Imam** etc. During the Conference, **Gandhi** could not reach agreement with the Muslims on their representation and safeguards.

Second Round Table Conference

The Muslim representatives led by **Allama Iqbal** and **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** were disappointed by the one-sided and prejudiced approach of **Mr. Gandhi** who claimed that the Congress alone represented political India and that there should be no separate electorates or special safeguards for Muslims or other minorities. The Muslim leaders had learnt a clear lesson from the conference that the survival of Muslims was in their unity alone.

Remarkable Facts: **Muhammad Ali Jinnah said after the conference:**

"I received the shock of my life at the meeting of the Round Table Conference. In the face of danger, the Hindu sentiment, the Hindu attitude led me to the conclusion that there was no hope of unity."

Quoted in M.H. Saiyid (1953), Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

6.3. Third Round Table Conference (1932)

Choudhry Rehmat Ali

The third and last session assembled on November 17, 1932. Only forty-six delegates attended since most of the main political figures of India were not present. The Labour Party from Britain and the Indian National Congress refused to attend.

Among the British-Indian Representatives, there were **Aga Khan III, B. R. Ambedkar, Muhammad Iqbal, Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Muhammad Zafarullah Khan and Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz** on the women seat. There were many representatives of Indian States' as well. During this time in 1933, **Chaudhary Rahmat Ali**, a college student in England, gave the name "**Pakistan**" (which means "land of pureness") to all the Muslim majority areas in his famous pamphlet **"Now or Never".** Immediately it became a one-word slogan due to its popularity.

At the end of the conferences, the British parliament took its turn to consider the question of the future government of India. Thus, a strong parliamentary committee was set up to reflect on the suggestions and recommendations of the leaders and representatives. The **Aga Khan III** headed the list of 21 key leaders whom the committee consulted at every step.

Remarkable Facts: **Muhammad Ali Jinnah said after the conference:**

"I have come to the conclusion that I can be more useful here at any rate for the present. The centre of gravity is here and for the next two or three years London will be the most important scene of the Indian drama of constitutional reforms."

A letter to Abdul Matin Chawdhry - from Mr. Jinnah, March 25, 1931.

7. DEMAND FOR THE REFORMS IN THE NWFP (KPK) AND BALOCHISTAN

The NWFP region was accorded to British India under Durand Line agreement in 1893 by Afghan King **Emir Amanullah Khan** after Anglo-Afghan War. In 1946, Pashtuns, under **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**, were against the idea of Pakistan. As a result the NWFP (now KPK) Provincial Legislative Assembly which housed a Congress majority was dismissed in September 1947. In the partition plan presented in the middle of April 1947, working committee of Congress and Muslim League had approved the final draft of the partition plan. After the approval of the British government, **Lord Mountbatten** issued it on June 3, 1947. The main provinces of the plan included referendum in N.W.F.P. and granting permission to the province of Baluchistan to adopt appropriate way to decide its future.

The history of Baluchistan covers several thousands of years in the modern region, consisting of the Pakistani province of Baluchistan, the Iranian province of Sistan and Baluchistan and the Afghan region of Baluchistan. The British Empire on October 1, 1887 as paramount power in the region reached a security agreement with the princely state of Kalat which was ruled by the Khan of Kalat but the kingdom retained its sovereignty in all other respects.

In 1947, when Pakistan became independent, an agreement with the state of Kalat was signed which recognized its autonomy and sovereignty. Baluchistan was annexed to Pakistan in 1948.

7.1. Demand for the Separation of Sindh from the Bombay Presidency

To separate Sindh from the Bombay Presidency became a bigger issue with the passage of time. Like partition of Bengal, this division was also based on

Muslim and Hindu units. This was also proposed by **Quaid-i-Azam** in Delhi Proposal 1927 and his fourteen points in 1929. In the Third Round Table Conference, Muslims were given weightage in Hindu-dominated provinces and Sindh was declared a Muslim province. Sindh separation was, therefore, accepted in principle and was later on confirmed by the British Parliament. Finally, the provincial independence was won for the Muslims of Sindh.

8. COMMUNAL AWARD 1932 AD AND THE ACT OF 1935 AD

The Hindu and Muslim leaders, who were invited to the three conferences, could not draw up an agreed formula. After giving enough time and chance to the Indian leaders, the British Government had to announce a `Communal Award' in August 1932. According to which the Depressed classes that is the minorities like untouchables who were known as Dalits, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, Europeans and Christians Classes were granted separate seats in the Provincial Assemblies and the right of double vote under which they were to elect their own representatives in the general constituencies.

The Award was highly controversial for the Muslims as the Muslim majorities in Punjab and Bengal were also reduced to minorities. However it was included in the list of reforms.

8.1. The Act of 1935

After the failure of the Third Round Table Conference, the British government gave the Joint Select Committee the task of formulating the new Act for India. The Committee comprised 16 members each from the House of Commons and House of Lords, 20 representatives from British India and seven from the Princely States. **Lord Linlithgow** was appointed as the president of the Committee. After a year and a half of deliberations, the Committee finally came out with a draft Bill on February 5, 1935. The Bill was discussed in the House of Commons and House of Lords and finally, after being signed by the King, was enforced as the Government of India Act, 1935, in July the same year. Some of the main features of the Act were:

i. A Federation of India comprising both provinces and states was promised.

ii. The Federal Legislature was to consist of two houses, the Council of State (Upper House) and the Federal Assembly (Lower House).

iii. The provinces were given autonomy with respect to subjects delegated to them.
iv. Two new provinces Sindh and Orissa were created.
v. Reforms were introduced in NWFP (KPK) as well like other provinces.
vi. Separate electorates were continued as before.
vii. One-third Muslim representation in the Central Legislature was guaranteed.
viii. The Federal Court was established in the Centre.

Both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League opposed the Act, but participated in the provincial elections of winter 1936-37, conducted under stipulations of the Act. At the time of independence, the two dominions of India and Pakistan accepted the Act of 1935, with few amendments, as their provisional constitution.

9. STATUS OF ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE (1926-36) AND ELECTIONS OF 1937

9.1. Status of AIML (1926 - 36)

All-India Muslim League had been dormant since the failure of Khilafat movement. The party was split and divided and some of the many important leaders were put to jail. **Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah**, had settled in England during the time of Round Table Conferences as there was more action in London as compared to India.

In the early 1930s, there had been too many rifts and disagreements among the leaders of Muslim League. With Quaid-i-Azam's fourteen points was given a direction to the Muslims, however they still had not developed a plan of action to offer to the Congress and British. In fact Jawaharlal Nehru openly declared that there were only two parties in India, the British and the Congress. To this, Quaid-i-Azam immediately stated that the third party Muslim League would refuse to be ignored.

9.2. Elections of 1937

British government announced to hold elections to the provincial legislative assemblies in 1936-37. Even though Congress and Muslim League had shown reservations for the Act of 1935 but they still decided to contest the elections for the provincial assemblies.

In the Indian provincial elections in 1937, the Muslim League with all its best performance in Muslim-minority provinces could only win limited seats. So much so, that in the Muslim-majority regions of the Punjab and Bengal regional parties performed better than the League. In the Punjab, the Unionist Party of **Sikandar Hayat Khan**, won the elections and formed a government, with the support of the Indian National Congress and the **Shiromani Akali Dal**, which lasted five years.

In Bengal, the League had to share power in a coalition headed by **A. K. Fazlul Huq**, the leader of the **Krishak Praja Party**. The Muslim League could not win a majority of Muslim seats since it had not yet been effectively reorganized.

10. REORGANIZATION OF THE ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE (1936-1939)

The election results were a blow to the Muslim League as the voters rejected this party in favour of some other political parties. After the election, **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** offered to form coalitions with the Congress. The League insisted that the Congress should not nominate any Muslim member to the ministries. This was not acceptable to the Congress, and it declined the League's offer. The failure of Muslim League to win over the confidence of the Muslim voters in India and the rejection of Congress plan towards coalition were the two main reasons for All India Muslim League to take the challenge to reorganize itself for greater issues ahead. Furthermore; Muslim League had learnt the following lessons:-

i. Muslim league could not perform better in the Muslim majority provinces but did better in those provinces where Muslims were in minority.

ii. Muslim League was still a poorly organized party. It needed to improve its organizational structure and planning

iii. The majority of the League members were rich who had little in common with the masses who were mostly illiterate and poor.

iv. Muslim League had still not put up a demand and hence, it was still not popular with the masses.

Remarkable Facts: **In 1941, while reviewing the period between 1936 to 1941, Quaid-i-Azam said:**

…. A "Five year plan" ….. Since the fall of the Mughal Empire, Muslim India was never so well organized nor so alive and politically conscious as today".

All India Muslim League under the guidance of **Quaid-i-Azam** had done the ground work for its planning and organization. Thus very enthusiastically the Quaid informed the expectant Muslims that Lahore session of Muslim league 1940 was going to be a `landmark in the history of the Muslims of India'.

11. CONGRESS MINISTRIES IN THE PROVINCES AND THE MUSLIM GRIEVANCES

11.1. Congress Policies

In United Provinces, there had been informal cooperation between Congress and Muslim League and an alliance to form the government. **Maulana Azad** and **Khaliquzzaman** were representing their parties respectively. **Jawaharlal Nehru** was initially supportive of the deal as he was ambitious to attract Muslims to his party. However, when Muslim League informed Congress that their members in the UP Assembly will not follow the dictates of Congress but would be free to `vote in accordance with their own conscience, on communal matters', the deal ended without results. It gave an opportunity to Mr. Jinnah to criticize Congress to state that it would never cooperate with Muslims for any favour of theirs. It was from U.P. that the Muslim League was reorganized. **Quaid-i-Azam** took full advantage of the situation and rejected Congress support for all matters till he achieved his goal of Pakistan.

To investigate Muslim grievances, the Muslim League formulated the "Pirpur Report" under the chairmanship of **Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi** of Pirpur. Other reports concerning Muslim grievances in Congress run provinces were **A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq's** "Muslim Sufferings under Congress Rule", and "The Sharif Report". These reports reflected the injustice and cruelty which the Congress government inflicted on the Muslims. As a reaction to these policies of the Congress, the Muslims developed sensitivity that the Hindus would never be able to do justice to the other communities.

11.2. Muslim Grievances

The final results of the elections were declared in February 1937. The Indian National Congress emerged in power in all the provinces except for three - Bengal, Punjab, and Sindh. The All-India Muslim League failed to form the government in any province.

In the eight provinces where the Congress made its ministries, the rule was to promote Hindu Raj and religion. It was in fact Hindu Nationalism imposed on Muslims. The Muslims were forbidden to eat beef and punishment was awarded to those who slaughtered cows. Hindi was enforced as the official language. Azan was forbidden and noisy processions were organized to pass near the mosques at prayer times. All such sentiments of hatred caused riots which lead to thousands of killings. If the Muslims lodged complaints, the decision would always be in favour of Hindus. Along with such day to day matters, the Congress launched some bold measures against the interests of the Muslims.

i. **Bande Matram:** This was the national anthem of Congress which was sung at the beginning of every official meeting to promote Hindu Nationalism. Some of its verses were derogatory to Muslims and Islam. Even then the Muslims were made to sing the song.

ii. **Wardha Scheme:** This philosophy was promoted by **Gandhi** to inspire the Hindu young minds about the Hindu heros and religious leaders.

iii. **Widdia Mander Scheme:** A new education system under this scheme was launched in order to project Gandhi's philosophy. The picture of **Gandhi** was put in every institution to pay homage and respect. Such schemes were to influence Muslim young minds, their religion and culture. The Muslim protests were totally rejected in this regard.

iv. **Hoisting of Congress Flag:** The Congress hoisted its three coloured flag with the British Flag to impose that there were only two powers.

v. **Muslim Mass Contact Campaign:** The Congress took every measure to announce itself as the only Indian party. It contacted Muslim masses with a view to win them over.

vi. **Hindu-Muslim Riots:** The policy of Congress was to crush Muslims with power and authority. Organized attempts were made on the honour, property and lives of Muslims. The very existence of the Muslims was threatened by the atrocities of Hindus.

12. WORLD WAR II AND ITS IMPACT ON BRITISH INDIA

The World War II started in 1939 and the Viceroy of India announced India's participation in the war without consulting its representative political leaders. Congress asked for transfer of power in repayment of their cooperation in war, which the British government refused. As a result, Congress ministries resigned. **Quaid-i-Azam** took the opportunity and brought All India Muslim League at par with Congress by demanding a separate homeland. League announced its slogan, mission and objective through Lahore Resolution in 1940. As the British needed the Muslim support for the war, therefore they decided to divide India and then quit.

Remarkable Facts:

Quaid-i-Azam received an invitation from the Viceroy after the declaration of the World War II in 1939, along with Gandhi. To this he said:

"I wonder within myself why I was so suddenly promoted and then I concluded that the answer was the 'All India Muslim League' whose President I happen to be. I believe that was the worst shock that the Congress High Command received, because it challenged their sole authority to speak on behalf of India."

Exercise

Q. 1: Answer the following questions in detail:-

i. Discuss the importance of Delhi Proposals.
ii. Why did Muhammad Ali Jinnah draw up his fourteen points?
iii. Discuss Allama Iqbal's proposal of 1930 with reference to his address.
iv. Narrate events leading to the convening of the Round Table Conferences.
v. At what point did All India Muslim League gain popularity?
vi. Discuss Muslim grievances during Congress rule 1937-39.

Q. 2: Write short answers of the following:-

i. Why was All India Muslim League divided into two groups.
ii. What was the reason to write the Nehru Report?
iii. What was the Indian response to Simon Commission in 1927.
iv. Why was the demand for the reforms of Balochistan needed?
v. Write any three points of Quaid-i-Azam's fourteen points.
vi. Who was Chaudhry Rehmat Ali?
vii. What were the salient features of Communal Awards?
viii. Describe three important points of the 1935 Act.

Q. 3: Select most appropriate option among the following:-

i. The name Pakistan was suggested by ______________.
(a) Mr. Jinnah (b) Allama Iqbal (c) Rehmat Ali (d) Aga Khan

ii. The First Round Table Conference was opened by King George in ________.
(a) 1928 (b) 1930 (c) 1932 (d) 1933

iii. An all parties National Convention was convened at __________ in December 1928.
(a) Calcutta (b) Delhi (c) Allahbad (d) Lahore

iv. Congress made an abrupt demand that the new constitution of India must be announced by the end of __________.
(a) 1927 (b) 1928 (c) 1929 (d) 1930

v. The separation of Sindh from Bombay was announced in ____________.
(a) 1935 (b) 1936 (c) 1937 (d) 1938

Q. 4: Fill in the blanks:-

i. Mr. Jinnah proposed ___________ representation of Muslims in the central legislature of Act 1935.
ii. The third and last session of _________ was assembled on November 17, 1932.
iii. Maulana Muhammad Ali Juhar was buried in ______________.
iv. The NWFP region was accorded to British India under __________ agreement.
v. The Congress rule came to an end in ______________.

Q. 5: Mark the following as TRUE or FALSE:

i. Congress leaders attended the First Round Table Conference. **(True/False)**
ii. Allama Muhammad Iqbal died in1938. **(True/False)**
iii. The Congress and Muslim League decided to boycott Simon Commission. **(True/False)**
iv. The Quaid returned to India after an absence of ten years in 1934. **(True/False)**
v. Simon Commission was appointed in 1930. **(True/False)**

Q. 6: Match the following columns:-

Column "A"
1. Nehru Report
2. Fourteen points of Jinnah
3. Communal Award
4. Allahbad Address
5. Second Round Table Conference

Column "B"
a) 1935
b) 1930
c) 1931
d) 1927
e) 1929
f) 1928
g) 1932

Activities

1. **Time line:** All the important dates of the chapter are given below. Find out their details.

Important dates of the topic	Details
1927	
1928	
1929	
1930	
1931	
1932	
1935	
1936	
1937	
1939	

2. The class is to be divided in groups for discussion. Make presentations in favor and against the importance of following milestones:

(a) Act of 1935 (b) Round Table Conferences

Explain the role played by Muslim leaders in creating a separate homeland for the Muslims of India.

5

STRUGGLE FOR PAKISTAN

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

This is a 15 days lesson
(Periods including homework)

- Trace the genesis and rationale of the Lahore Resolution with particular reference to Jinnah's Presidential Address.
- Discuss the salient features of the Cripps Offer with special reference to the Muslim demand for Pakistan
- Bring out the impact of Quit India Movement on Indian politics with special reference to the consolidation of Muslim League.
- Underscore the salient features of the C.R. Formula and the impact of Gandhi-Jinnah talks on future course of Indian politics.
- Point out the main provisions of the Simla Conference (1945) and explain the causes of its failure.
- Describe the main issues in 1945-46 general elections, and results of the Central Assembly elections and, provincial elections.
- Discuss how the Muslim League's astounding success validated League's claim to be Muslim India's sole spokesman and the demand of Pakistan.
- Evaluate the Cabinet Mission proposals, with special reference to the grouping and limited Centre-provisions.
- Explain why the Muslim League first accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan and then rejected it and decided to launch Direct Action.
- Specify the proposals for the Interim government, the British betrayal, the setting up of the interim government and the League's entry into it.
- Assess the role of Liaquat Ali Khan as Finance Minister in convincing the Congress leadership of the impossibility of a Congress-League coalition at the Centre.
- Discuss the London Conference and its implication for the acceptance of the Pakistan demand.
- Describe the appointment of Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy and Governor-General and making of the partition plan.
- Elucidate the salient features of the 3rd June Plan and the Indian Independence Act (1947).
- Trace out the various developments from 3rd June leading to the emergence of Pakistan on 14 August 1947.
- Elaborate the role of Quaid-i-Azam as the Founder of Pakistan.
- Discuss the role played by the minorities in the creation of Pakistan.

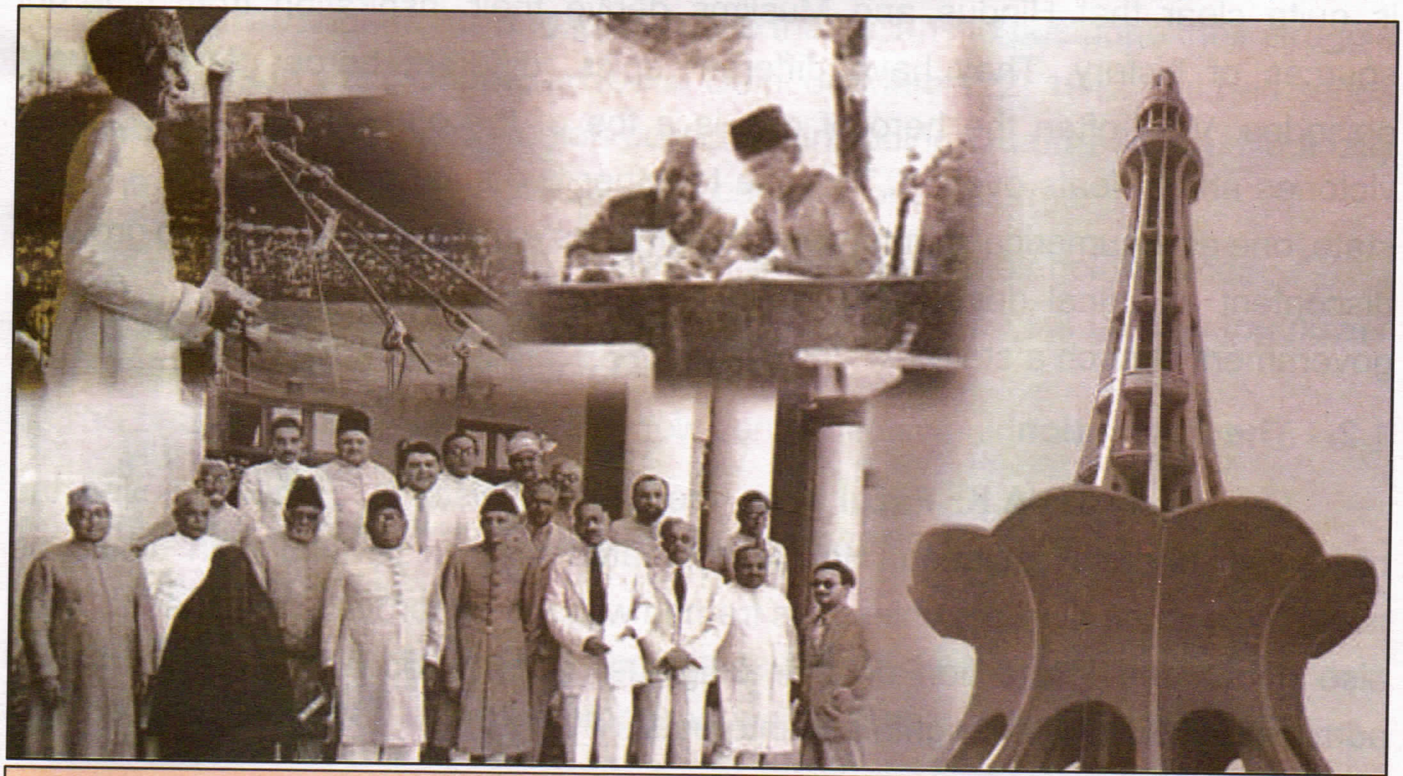
Reading

1. LAHORE RESOLUTION (PAKISTAN RESOLUTION 1940 AD)

Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah called for the 27th Annual Session of All India Muslim League to be held from March 22 to 24, 1940 at Lahore. **Sir Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot** was made the head of the reception committee and **Mian Bashir Ahmad** was nominated as secretary of the session. Prominent leaders including **Chaudhry Khaliquzzman, Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang, A.K. Fazlul Haq, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Abdullah Haroon, Qazi Muhammad Esa, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar, Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, Khawaja Nazimuddin, Abdul Hashim** and **Malik Barkat Ali** etc. attended the session.

1.1. Quaid-i-Azam's Presidential Address

The venue of the session was Minto Park near Badshahi Masjid and Lahore Fort. The inaugural session was planned at around three in the afternoon on March 22. People started coming and by the afternoon the park was jam packed.



27th Annual Session of All India Muslim League to be held from March 22 to 24, 1940 at Lahore.

1940 Nawab Mamdot – Quaid-i-Azam

According to a rough estimate around 100,000 attended the public meeting. In the beginning of the session, the welcome address was presented by the **Nawab of Mamdot**. This was followed by the historical speech of **Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah**. He in his two-hour long presidential address in English narrated the events that took place in the past few months and concluded,

"Hindus and the Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither inter-marry nor inter-dine together, and, indeed, they belong to two different civilizations that are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their concepts on life and of life are different. It is quite clear that Hindus and Muslims derive their inspiration from different sources of history. They have different epics, different heroes and different episodes. Very often the hero of one is a foe of the other, and likewise, their victories and defeats overlap. To yoke together two such nations under a single state, one as a numerical minority and the other as a majority, must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be so built up for the government of such a state."

1.2. The Resolution

On March 23, **A.K. Fazul Haq**, the Chief Minister of Bengal, moved the historical Lahore Resolution. He clearly stated that no revised plan would be acceptable to the Muslims unless it is framed with their approval and consent. They also demanded `protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, and administrative and other rights and interests'.

The Resolution was seconded by prominent independence movement leaders, **Chaudhary Khaliquzzam** from Utter Pradesh, **Maulana Zafar Ali Khan** from Punjab, **Sardar Aurangzeb** from the NWFP, **Sir Abdullah Haroon** from Sindh, and **Qazi Muhammad Esa** from Baluchistan. Those who seconded the resolution, in their speeches declared the occasion as a historic one. The Resolution was eventually passed with all the enthusiasm and fervour.

1.3. Hindu and British Reactions

The official name of the resolution was Lahore Resolution. However it was the Hindu newspapers which ironically coined the name Pakistan Resolution. They further explained that Muslims wanted "the pure land" as if the rest of India was impure. The idea was appreciated by the Muslim masses and it became famous. The British were equally against the Muslim demand as it threatened the unity of India.

2. CRIPPS MISSION (1942)

The British were alarmed by the successive victories of Japan during the World War II.. Therefore, the British Government sent a mission to India in 1942 under **Sir Stafford Cripps**, in order to achieve Hindu-Muslim consensus on some constitutional arrangements and to convince the Indians to postpone their struggle till the end of the war. Cripps arrived in Delhi on March 22, 1942 and had series of meetings with the leading Indian politicians including **Quaid-i-Azam.** He finally presented the following proposals for the constitutional reforms:

i. During the course of the war, the British would retain their hold on India.
ii. At the end of the war, a Constituent Assembly would be set up with the power to frame the future constitution of India.
iii. The provinces not agreeing to the new constitution would have the right to keep itself out of the proposed Union.
iv. During the war an interim government comprising different parties of India would be constituted.

Quaid-i-Azam considered these proposals as "unsatisfactory" and was of the view that the acceptance of the **Cripps** proposals would "take the Muslims to the gallows."

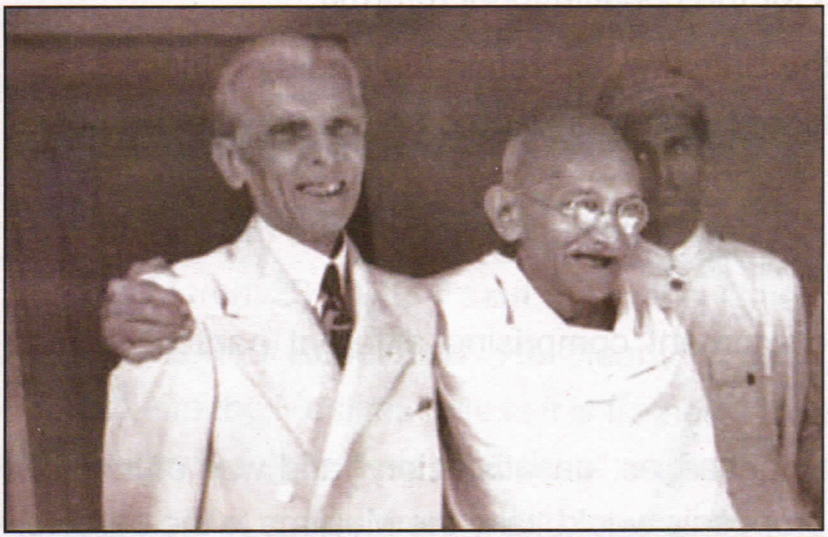
3. QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (1942 AD)

The Congress was getting quite disturbed with the ever growing demand of creation of Pakistan. In great haste its leaders announced Quit-India movement in August 1942 for immediate independence. The British were prepared to act. Almost the entire Indian National Congress leadership was imprisoned and the party was banned. The British refused to grant immediate independence, saying it could happen only after the world war. The Congress had little success in rallying other political forces under a single flag and program. Smaller parties and princely states strongly opposed the movement. A battleship was specifically set aside to take Gandhi and the Congress leaders out of India to South Africa or Yemen if need be. However, due to fear of intensifying revolt, it did not happen.

Muslim leaders opposed Quit-India. They changed the slogan from "Quit-India" to "Divide India and quit". Muslim Leagues' opposition to the call led to large numbers of Muslims cooperating with the British including enrollment for the army. The League gained popularity and added many new members to its fold. By the end of the Second World War in 1945, Britain's place in the world had changed dramatically and the demand for independence could no longer be ignored.

4. GANDHI-JINNAH TALKS (1944 AD)

On July 17, 1944, **Gandhi** wrote a letter to **Quaid-i-Azam** in which he expressed his desire to meet him. With the permission from the Muslim League, the **Gandhi-Jinnah** talks began in Bombay on September 19, 1944 and lasted till the 24th of the month. The talks were held directly and via correspondence. **Gandhi** told **Quaid-i-Azam** that he had come in his personal capacity and was representing neither the Hindus nor the Congress. **Gandhi**'s real purpose behind these talks was to stop Muslims to raise the demand for a divided India.



Mohammad Ali Jinnah talking to Gandhi

Quaid-i-Azam explained the basis of the demand of **Pakistan**. He tried to convince Gandhi that the true welfare not only of the Muslims but of the rest of India lies in the division of India as proposed in the Lahore Resolution. **Gandhi** on the other hand maintained that India was one nation and saw in the Pakistan Resolution - nothing but ruin for the whole of India.

4.1. CR Formula

Chakravarti Raja Gopal Achari (informally called C.R.) an Indian lawyer and a Congress leader suggested a proposal for the Congress. According to it, a Muslim Pakistan could be created which would be based on plebiscite of all the people in the regions where Muslims made a majority to the League. Although the formula was opposed even within the Congress party but **Gandhi** used it as his proposal in his talks with Jinnah in 1944.

Gandhi's proposal meant that power over the whole of India would first be transferred to Congress. After this, it would allow Muslim majority areas through referendum to vote for their choice of land as a part of an Indian federation. **Quaid-i-Azam** did not agree to the proposal and the talks failed.

5. SIMLA CONFERENCE (1945 AD)

Lord Wavell became the Viceroy of India in 1943. Earlier on, he had commanded the British armies in the Second World War with great success. When the war ended in August 1945, Lord Wavell invited representatives of Muslim League and Congress to a political conference. It began in Simla on June 24, 1945 and lasted till July 14, 1945. Muslim League was represented by **Quaid-i-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan, Khwaja Nazim-ud-din, Ghulam Hussain Hidayat Ullah, Sir Muhammad Asad Ullah** and **Hussain Imam**. The Congress was represented by **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Khizar Hayat Tiwana** and some other leaders.

M.A. Jinnah with other Muslim leaders during Simla Conference

The Viceroy proposed an Interim Central Government in which Britain would keep ministry of War. There was a deadlock over the Muslim League's demand that all five Muslim members of the Executive Council should be the nominees of the Muslim League. The Viceroy was of the opinion that four members should be taken from the Muslim League while the fifth member should be a Punjabi Muslim who was not from Muslim League. **Khizar Hayat Tiwana**, Chief Minister of Punjab, had demanded that one seat of the Executive Council, out of Muslim quota, should be given to his Unionist Party which was happily accepted by the Viceroy. The Congress also supported **Khizar Hayat** in his stand against Muslim League.

The Congress denied Muslim League's claim of being the sole representative of the Indian Muslims. **Quaid-i-Azam** took a strong stand on these two issues and the conference finally ended on 14th July, 1945 without any agreement. The Quaid's stand was an example of his far-sightedness and his ultimate belief in the Muslim League as the only political party in India to represent the Muslims.

6. GENERAL ELECTIONS (1945-46 AD)

After the failure of Simla conference Lord Wavell announced general and provincial elections. This was to enable the British government to form a constitutional making body out of the elected members of various political parties of India..

The Muslim League announced that it would fight the elections on the two clear-cut issues i.e. **Pakistan** is the national demand of the Muslims of India and the Muslim League is their sole representative organization. It wanted to sweep the Muslim constituencies so as to prove these points. On the other hand Congress wanted to prove that they represented all Indians. Both parties raised different slogans during the election campaign. Congress tried to get support of all those parties who were against the Muslim League.

The Quaid addressing the masses

Elections for central legislature were held in December 1945. Congress had won about 80 percent of

The Quaid with Jwaharlal Nehru

the general seats and 91.3 percent general votes and Muslim League had won all 30 reserved seats for Muslims. Provincial elections were held in early 1946 and the results were not different. Muslim League had won 95 percent seats for Muslims and Congress won all seats for non-Muslims. Altogether nearly 500 Muslim League members were elected for the Central and Provincial Legislature. This success strengthened the claim of All-India Muslim League for a separate homeland for the Muslims of India.

Muslim League celebrated January 11, 1946 as the Day of Deliverance and declared that the election results were enough to prove that the party under the leadership of **Quaid-i-Azam** was the sole representative of the Muslims of the region.

7. CABINET MISSION PLAN AND INTERIM GOVERNMENT (1946 AD)

A special mission of cabinet ministers sent by the British government to India consisted of **Lord Pethic Lawrence**, the Secretary of State for India, Sir **Stafford Cripps** and **A. V. Alexander**. The purpose of the mission was:

i. To hold preparatory discussions with elected representatives of British India and the Indian states in order to secure agreement as to the method of framing the constitution.
ii. To set up a constitution body.
iii. To set up an Executive Council with the support of the main Indian parties.

The mission arrived on March 24, 1946. After extensive discussions with Congress and the Muslim League, the Cabinet Mission put forward its own proposals on May 16, 1946.

The Quaid and the members of the Cabinet Mission

The main points of the plan were:

i. There would be a union of India comprising both British India and the Indi States that would deal with foreign affairs, defense and communications.

ii. All residuary powers would belong to the provinces.

iii. All provinces would be divided into three groups. Group A, comprising the si Hindu majority provinces; Group B, the provinces of Punjab, NWFP, Sindh an Baluchistan; and Group C, the provinces of Bengal and Assam. Provinces cou opt out of any group after the first general elections.

iv. There would also be an interim government having the support of the maj political parties.

The Muslim League accepted the plan on June 6, 1946. Earlier, the Congres had accepted the plan on May 24, 1946, though it rejected the interim setup. Th Viceroy should have invited the Muslim League to form Government; but he did no do so. Under these circumstances, the Muslim League disassociated itself from th Plan and resorted to "Direct Action" to achieve **Pakistan**. The Quaid stated:

"India had never been a symbol of unity of Hindu-Muslim civilization. It is no possible for the British Government to create homogeneity between Hindu an Muslim cultures and civilization as the two systems are distinctly opposed to eac other. There is no way other than the partition of India."

Hindu-Muslim clashes erupted in **Calcutta** in which large number of peopl were killed. The Viceroy soon realized the futility of the scheme without th participation of the League. Therefore, on October 14, 1946, he extended a invitation to the leaders of Muslim League as well. The Quaid nominated **Liaqua Ali Khan, I. I. Chundrigar, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar**, **Ghazanfar Ali Khan** an **Jogandra Nath Mandal** to the cabinet. Congress allocated the Finance Ministr to the League. This decision in effect had placed the whole governmental setu under the Muslim League. As Minister of Finance, the budget **Liaquat Ali Kha** presented was called a "poor man's budget". According to this budget, heavy taxe were levied on the rich and great industrialists were threatened to be investigate about their money making policies.

Remarkable Facts:

The two blunders of Congress i.e. not accepting the plan immediately and granting Finance minister's post to Muslim League, gave greater confidence to AIML to prove their strength.

HISTORY 8 DATE-8.3.2010 SET LOT BOT 8 PAGE

On March 22, 1947, **Lord Mountbatten** arrived as the last Viceroy. It was announced that power would be transferred from British to Indian hands by June 1948. He entered into a series of talks with the Congress and the Muslim League leaders. **Quaid-i-Azam** made it clear that the demand for **Pakistan** had the support of all the Muslims of India and that he could not withdraw from it. **Mountbatten**, therefore, had to prepare for the partition of the Sub-continent.

8. LONDON CONFERENCE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS, DECEMBER 1946

In 1946, the British government had taken a decision that no law would be enforced in the sub-continent which would not be accepted by every party. Viceroy **Lord Wavell** called for a session of constitutional assembly on December 9, 1946. Muslim League put up a condition that it would only attend the session when Congress would agree to Cabinet Mission's plan of constituting provincial groups. This created disagreement between the two parties.

In order to end the dispute, the British government invited the leaders of the two parties to London for negotiations on December 2, 1946. The members invited were **Quaid-i-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan, Jwahar Lal Nehru, Sardar Buldev Singh and Lord Wavell**. The conference was chaired by the British Prime Minister **Clement Attlee**. Even though the conference failed to produce any clear results but the minute issued by the British government favoured the Muslim demand of a separate homeland. It stated that the constitutional assembly would function only when all the parties would agree on a plan collectively. Congress and Nehru were greatly disappointed by this decision.

9. 3rd JUNE PLAN AND INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT (1947)

Quaid-i-Azam and Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah with Viceroy Mountbatten

When all of Mountbatten's efforts to keep India united failed, he chalked out a plan for the transfer of power and the division of the country. Mountbatten himself took the new plan to London, where he got it approved without any alteration. The British Prime Minister, **Attlee** and his cabinet gave the approval in a meeting that lasted not more than five minutes. This is also called the Indian

CMYK

The final phase of partition of India:
Quaid-i-Azam and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan with Viceroy Lord Mountbatten and Congress leaders during their meeting on June 2, 1947.

Independence Act 1947 of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that partitioned India into two new independent dominions of India and Pakistan.

Mountbatten came back from London on May 31, and on June 2 met seven Indian leaders. These were **Nehru, Patel, Kriplani, Quaid-i-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan**, **Abdur Rub Nishtar** and **Baldev Singh**. After these leaders approved the plan, Mountbatten discussed it with Gandhi and convinced him that it was the best plan under the circumstances. The plan was made public on June 3, and is thus known as the 3rd June Plan.

The following were the main clauses of this Plan:

i. The Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal were to meet in two groups, i.e., Muslim majority districts and non-Muslim majority districts. If any of the two decided in favor of the division of the province, then the Governor General would appoint.

ii. A boundary commission shall be set up to demarcate the boundaries of the two countries.

iii. Princely states shall be free and independent to join one or the other country.

iv. A referendum shall be held in North West Frontier Province.

v. Baluchistan was also to be given the option to express its opinion on the issue.

vi. Military assets shall be divided among the two countries after partition.

Muhajirs entering Punjab

Train carrying Muhajirs to Pakistan

10. ROLE OF QUAID-I-AZAM IN THE MAKING OF PAKISTAN

- **Quaid-i-Azam**'s political career started from 1913 when he joined Muslim League.
- Lucknow Pact in 1916 gave him further popularity as the ambassador of Muslim-Hindu unity.
- The failure of Khilafat movement and Nehru Report brought out an assertive and planned approach from **Quaid-i-Azam** to prepare the Muslims to deal with the Hindus and the British. He became successful in defending the Muslim cause.
- His fourteen points brought out the Muslim demands with such precision that all of these were included in the Government of India Act in 1935.
- The period between 1937 to 1947 was most critical in the history of India and **Quaid-i-Azam** proved himself as the real architect of **Pakistan**. He re-organized Muslim League, fought against the clever maneuvering of Hindus and dealt with the British in a tit-for-tat manner.
- In 1940, Lahore Resolution became the hallmark in the history of Muslim Nationalism. The concept of Two-Nation theory perceived by **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** and promoted by **Allama Iqbal** was actualized with the efforts of **Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah**.
- Thousands and thousands of Muslims would sit through his speeches delivered in English which they did not understand because the public knew that he could deal with the British and that no amount of money spent by the Hindus would be able to buy him.
- **Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah** was possessed with a unique sense of honesty, justice and loyalty to the cause of a separate homeland for the Muslims of India. His stand while confronting Cripps Mission, Quit India Movement, Jinnah-Gandhi talk, Simla Conference, Elections 1945-46 and the success of All India Muslim League as the only Muslim Party of **India**, speak volumes for the strength of his character. He was the only Indian leader of great eminence who was never put behind bars as his every action was accurate on legal and legislative grounds.

- Pakistan at the time of its creation was the biggest Muslim country and **Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah** was its first governor-general.

Remarkable Facts:

> "Few individuals significantly alter the course of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be credited with creating a nation-state. Mohammad Ali Jinnah did all three."
>
> **Stanley Wolpert (1984),** ***Jinnah of Pakistan***

11. ROLE OF MINORITIES IN THE CREATION OF PAKISTAN

All India Muslim League under the able guidance of **Quaid-i-Azam** promoted an Islamic system based on justice, fair play and equality. Quaid-i-Azam promised equal rights for all Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians even though they would be a minority in the newly established Muslim state. Therefore, people like **Sir Joseph Burr**, member Viceroy's council, **Mr. Paythan Joseph**, Editor "Hindustan Times" and **Mr. B.G. Harmony,** Editor "Daily Dawn" newspaper fully supported the Muslim demand for a separate homeland. In the historic Muslim League session of Lahore 1940, Speaker Punjab Assembly **Dewan Bhadar S.P. Singh, R. A. Gomez, Fazal Ellahi** and **F.I. Chaudhry** were all present to support the demand for Pakistan.

In 1942, at All India Muslim League (Punjab) Convention, Lyallpur (Faisalabad), the welcome address was presented by Christian Association. **Quaid-i-Azam** assured all minorities that equal status would be given to them. In return, Sikh leader **Sardar Dilbagh Singh** while representing the minorities, announced his support for Pakistan. At the time of resolution of Punjab Assembly in the favour of independence of Pakistan **Sardar Bhadar Singh**, (Christian) Speaker Punjab Assembly casted his vote in favour of the resolution. The Christians, **C.E. Gibbon, Fazal Ellahi, Dewan Bhadar S.P. Singh** requested the Boundary Commission to group them with the Muslims. **Chaudhry Chandu Lal** had visited Gurdaspur and Pathankot to propagate the campaign for the creation of Pakistan. **Jogander Nath Mandal** and other untouchables had also requested the Boundary Commission to include them among the Muslims during the division of Punjab. The minorities had proved themselves as a great asset of the country through their remarkable services towards the making of Pakistan.

Exercise

Q. 1: Write the answers of following questions in detail:-

i. Discuss the importance of Lahore Resolution.
ii. Elaborate the impact of Quit India movement on the politics of India.
iii. Point out the main provisions of the Simla Conference 1942.
iv. Discuss Muslim League's success in the elections of 1945-46.
v. Discuss the salient features of the 3rd June Plan.
vi. Elaborate the role of Quaid-i-Azam as the founder of Pakistan.

Q 2: Write short answers of the following questions:-

i. Write three salient features of Cripps Mission.
ii. What is meant by CR formula?
iii. Assess the role of Liaquat Ali Khan as the Finance Minister.
iv. Give two reasons for the popularity of Muslim League as a political party.
v. Give two famous names from amongst the minorities who supported the idea of Pakistan.

Q. 3: Select most appropriate option among the following:-

i. The Unionist party was headed by ____________ in Punjab.
(a) Mr. Jinnah (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Rehmat Ali (d) Khizar Hayat Tiwana

ii. Gandhi used ____________ formula for his talks with Jinnah.
(a) Nehru (b) CR (c) Patel (d) Cornelius

iii. Cabinet Mission had _________ members.
(a) two (b) three (c) four (d) five

iv. Mountbatten met seven Indian leaders on June ___, 1947.
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 9

v. The Speaker of Punjab Assembly__________supported the demand of Pakistan.
(a) Sir Joseph Burr (b) R.A. Gomez
(c) Sardar Dilbagh Singh (d) Dewan Bhadar S.P. Singh

Q. 4: Fill in the blanks

i. On March 23, ______________ the Chief Minister of Bengal, moved th historical Lahore Resolution.

ii. The Muslim leaders ______________ Quit-India movement.

iii. The Gandhi-Jinnah talks began in Bombay on September 19, ___________.

iv. In 1943, ____________ became the Viceroy of India.

v. Hindu-Muslim clashes erupted in the city of ___________ killing thousands o people.

Q. 5: Mark the following statements as TRUE or FALSE:-

i. The British were alarmed at the successive victories of Japan during the Worl War II. **(True/False)**

ii. On March 22, 1949, Lord Mountbatten arrived as the last Viceroy of India. **(True/False)**

iii. After the success of Simla Conference Lord Wavell announced general an provincial elections **(True/False)**

iv. Muslim League celebrated January 11, 1946 as the day of deliverance. **(True/False)**

v. Jinnah's vision was not at all supported by Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis, Jews and Christians. **(True/False)**

Q. 6: Match the following columns:-

Column "A"	Column "B"
1. Gandhi-Jinnah Talks	a) 1945
2. Quit India movement	b) 1946
3. Simla Conference	c) 1941
4. Provincial elections	d) 1944
5. Cabinet Mission	e) 1942
	f) 1940
	g) 1946

Activities

1. **Time line:** All the important dates of the chapter are given below. Find out their details

Important dates of the topic	Details
1940	
1942	
1943	
1944	
1945	
1946	
1947	

2. The class is to be divided in groups to dramatize situations by playing the roles of following leaders. You may write dialogues yourself

(a) Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
(c) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah
(d) Gandhi
(e) Jwahrlal Nehru
(f) Any other

Explain the importance of Lahore Resolution, change in its name and its popularity among the Muslims of India.